A NOTED INDIAN.

and a Scourge to the Sloux.

dians now on the reservation in Dakota:

Cold Hand, the poblest Roman of them

all, is part Sioux and part Rec. He stands full six feet high in his mocca-

sins, and is by no means a good looking

specimed of the Indian. He never knew what fear was, and the more daring or foolhardy the deed, the better he liked

to perform it; and although he is now

nearly blind, lame and crippled, yet there are no two Indians on the great

Sioux reservation who would undertake

to cope with him. For twenty-five years

he was chief scout and mail carrier at

Forts Rice, Lincoln, Grand River and

Standing Rock, and for ten years he

was the only dispatch bearer between Fort Rice and Grand River agency. He

bears the finest testimonials from the

various commanders of the different

forts of any man in the west, but, alas!

for man's ingratitude, after twen-ty-five years of faithful and invaluable service, and being ren-dered blind and a helpless cripple in

the service of the United States army as a scout, he stands now as a blighted

oak, without recompense, without re-

ward, not even a small pension, simply because he is an Indian-a brilliant

monument of our government's grati-

tude.

He received his name

swimming the Missouri river with three scalps in his hand. Clutching them tightly, his hand became cramped. A

friend asking him what the matter was,

he replied that his hand was cold but

standing reward of twenty-five white

scalps for his apprehension, or death. He laughed at them and their aeward,

and at night would sneak into their

camp, slay one or two of their braves,

give his well-known war whop, and gallop back to the post. This feat he

performed so often that he became such

a terror to them that ten of the bravest men of Gall's band bound themselves by

oath to neither cat nor sleep until they

had his scalp. The next day Captain Collins sent him to Grand River with

dispatches; he had just reached the

present site of Standing Rock when he

heard the exultant whoop of his enemy.

Giving his horse the rein, he kept long

arrow range ahead of them until he

came to Battle Creek where he disappeared, and to do their best they could

not either find him or his horse. They

camped there that night, but before

morning Cold Hand stole into the camp,

killed and scalped four of them and run

off their ten ponies. Arriving at

Grand River next day he presented Ma-jor Nearn's a couple of ponies with his compliments. On his retern he stood

off the other six, Willing three of them.

The other three thought they had

enough of it and returned to camp. On

another occasion, arriving unexpectedly

on a Blackfoot camp, he shot one of them and ran for it. They headed him

for the river, it being just breaking up. Turning on the bank, he shot another

of them, and then jumped on a cake of ice. He sprang from one cake to another

until he was about half over, when he

fell, the current carrying him nearly a

mile before he managed to land. Ex-

cept for the wetting he was not much

doing, out of sheer foolbardiness or to

show the various hostile bands how lit-

tle he cared for them. He was wounded

four times. From cold and exposure he

became almost blind, and rheumatism

distorted his lower limbs so that he is

almost helpless. He lives at Cannon

days when he was a scout, unless to an

army officer, and then he shows his rec-

ord and his testimonials, they being dumb witnesses of his gallant deed. It

would be a noble deed if some of the

old-time officers under whom he fought

and dared the countless hordes of blood-

thirsty savages to interest the powers

who rule in granting him a pension.

Moreover, it would be a grateful tribute

Picking Up Rare Coins.

"Do you know what a good many

bank tellers and men who handle large

amounts of gold and silver coins do at

the close of the day?" queried a former bank clerk of a Chicago Tribune re-

to the "last of the Romans."

porter.

Ball. He seldom or never speaks of the

Such acts as these he was continually

worse for his cold bath.

## SAY NOTHING AND NOMINATE

About the Size of the Plumed Knight's Presidential Position.

MUGWUMPS WANT A STATEMENT

A Lengthy Opinion Delivered in a Ne braska Land Case-An Omaha Financier in Washington -Capital Notes.

The Latest Blaine Boom. WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.

Around the corridors of the capitol to-day there was much discussion of the publication stating that Blaine had witten to some of his friends that he would reconsider his declination and accept the nomination, if tendered him, in the face of his desire to retire to private life. Some of Mr. Blaine's friends de clare it is but an effort on the part of mugwumps and the followers of other republican aspirants to bring out a definite statement from the plumed knight, as the present suspense in painful to them. This may be true as to the mugwumps, who desire the renomination of Mr. Blaine, so they may have an excuse for again supporting Cleveland. The delegation in congress from Maine contend that it is not true that that their man has given any indication to anyone that he is willing to accept the nomination; that he is doing nothing in any direction in the matter. Representative Milliken of Maine says Mr. Blaine has only to say nothing and he will be nominated. It is generally believed that he intends saying nothing with a view to receiving the honor again.

DECISION IN THE NEBRASKA LAND CASE. Secretary Vilas to-day delivered a lengthy spinion in the land case of Frank H. Young, From the North Platte land district, and cov ering th s w 1/4 of the n w 1/4 section 14, and the s 14 of the n e, 14 of the se 14 of the n w M of section 15, township 15, north of range 22. west. The commissioner of the general land office held for cancellation Young's preemption and cash entry, covering this land March 20, 1886, when Young-proved up-he showed improvements consisting of a house, one mile and a quarter of fence and seven acres broken and cultivated; but Special Agent F. Hobbs reported that the claimant had failed to comply with the requirements of the law in the matter of residence and improvements, and a hearing was ordered by the general land office. The secretary of the interior says that evidence has been produced showing that previous to November, 1881, when the settlement is said to have been made, Young and his father occupied and enclosed by wire fence a large track of land, about sixteen hundred acres, of which this land fenced was a part. They pastured cattle, calves and horses there. The broken land consisted of a strip five or six feet wide, plowed for a fire break, and the house was a frame 10x12, pine flooring, roofed with ship lap lumber, with one door and one The fence was built to serve the purpose of a pasture and not for improvement, and within fifteen days after fine proof was made the house was moved off the land. During the year 1852, and up to March 20, 1883, Young was in the employ of the Union Pacific railroad, and resided with his family in a house in Omaha. From January 1 to March 20 he was in Idaho with his fam-1 to March 20 he was in Idaho with his family, still in the employ of the railroad company. The improvements are said to be worth only \$150, design showing that the building, fencing and other improvements were made as auxialiaries to cattle herding and not for improvement of the land. The secretary finds that young failed in the matter of residence to comply with the law, and the decision of the land commissioner holdthe decision of the land commissioner hold-ing the land for cancellation is affirmed. MISCELLANEOUS,

Mr. C. D. Schmidt, vice president of the Equitable Trust company of Omaha is in Washington, procuring his passport and arranging for a trip to Europe and the conti-nent. He goes to Germany to arrange the sale of Nebraska mortgage bonds and will make a trip for pleasure through France, Switzerland, Italy, etc. Mr. Schmidt reports the business outlook in the northwest as being very excellent and says there are no securities which have a better standing in European markets than loans secured by mortgages on Nebraska real estate. He paid the BEE bureau a call this afternoon, just be fore leaving for Baltimore, where he will spend Sunday.

Mrs. Mary L. Bennett of Iowa was to-day

appointed to a \$1,000 position in the sixth au-ditor's office of the treasury department. Mrs. Major Paddock and her daughter Mrs. W. E. Annin, leave for Omaha the first of next week.

Joy was expressed to-day when it was an nounced that Nash, superintendent of railway mail service, had resigned. Nash, who is from Wisconsin, is a Vilas appointee, and will likely get a place in the interior de partment. His partisan actions have made

him unpopular everywhere.
Civil Service Commissioner Lyman leaves
to-morrow for Des Moines, Ia., where he will
organize a board of examiners in the post-

Senator Ingalls' speech in the Voorhees controversy has not yet appeared in the Record. It was anxiously looked for to-day, but did not come out. Several newspaper men, who have applied to the senator for a copy of the speech, have been denied upon the ground that he is hold-ing it for revision. It is whispered that next week there will probably be some step taken toward expunging from the Record the violent personalities employed in that contro Whatever is being done is kept very

Although there has been no formal announcement by Miss Enducott's family of her engagement to the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., yet the report is now believe i to be true. No one understands the reticence of the family on the subject, but a June wedding PERRY S. HEATH.

## BROOKE'S GALLANTRY. The General's Brilliant Record Dur-

ing the War. WASHINGTON, May 2 .- [Correspondence of the BEE. |-- A western member of congress who served during the war with General Brooke, the new commander of the Department of the Platte, and who has known that distinguished soldier intimately for thirty years, in speaking to the BEE correspondent, Baid:

"General Brooke is one of the best volunteer soldiers of the late war. He entered the service as captain of the Third Pennsylvania infantry, serving with this regiment for three months. He recruited and organized the Fifty-third Pennsylvania; was ordered to the Army of the Potomac and assigned to the command that was afterwards a portion of the second army corps. During the battles around Rienmond, Brooke was in every conspicuous engagement, by his soldierly bearing he won the admiration of every man in the army of the Pottomac, General Frances A. Walker, who was, at that time, adjutant-general of the second corps, says that in making a movement from one side of the Chickahominy to the other, it was reported that the enemy were ahead, and General Sumner, in command of the second corps, became quite anxious and sent General Walker to the rear to see how matters were going. General Walker says that it was one of those warm, sultry days in July; a storm appeared to be coming up, and everything had that hushed appearance which fotells a coming storm. Whether or not the storm would burst from the heavens or the rebels he could not tell. As he was going into a piece of woods he saw some troops coming out, and he heard the command, 'Steady, boys; steady!' He said' the tone of the voice of that officer was so reassuring that he dropped all care and felt that everything was safe. It was Brooke in command of the rear guard, and when a few moments later, a small force of the enemy made an attack Brooke brushed them

"In the attack upon Longstreet in the Peninsula campaign Brooke, with the Fifty-third, led the charge. At the fight at Allon's farm Brooke commanded the line and sus-lained three separate and distinct charges

from Kershaw and Griffith's brigades, all of which were handsomely repulsed, and the confederates fell back with the loss of Genconfederates fell back with the loss of Gen-eral Griffith and many officers and men.

"At Antietam, after the enemy had pierced our lines, Brooke led three regiments, and made a gallant charge, recovering the line and advancing the right wing of Richard-son's division. Everybody is familiar with the magnificent charge made by Hancock's

division at the battle of Fredericksburg Brooke led his regiment, the Twenty-sevent Connecticut, in this charge, and advanced nearer the enemy's works than any other troops engaged. Mill was ordered to rein-force him. Michell, of Hancock's staff, was directed to move towards the position that Brooke had siezed, and was still holding in Favor of Judge Gresham-Nebraska Politics.

AUBURN, Neb., May 5.—[Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The republican county convention met in Auburn to-day and selected the following delegates to the state convention to be held at Omaha, Tuesday, May 15: A. L. Fry, R. M. Buckles, T. J. Majors, Church Howe, Emile Berlett, B. B. Hoadley, J. W. Webber, S. W. McGrew, J. W. Arbright.
Also the following to the congressional district convention to be held at Ashland May
10: C. H. Willard, T. J. Alexander, T. J.
Majors, Church Howe, Steve Cross, G. W.

acquainted with the wants and wishes of our Resolved, By the delegates in county con

vention, that the delegates to the district convention be instructed to cast their votes and give their best efforts in favor of Hon. Church Howe as a delegate to the national convention.

Dorsey Endorsed. NORFOLK, Neb., May 5 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-About forty delegates were in attendance upon the republican county convention at Battle Creek to-day. J. W. Richardson, of Battle Creek, was chosen chairman, and H. E. Woods of Madison, secretary. The following delegates were elected to the state convention: George W. Beels, Norfolk; J. S. McClay, Norfolk; George F. Peakes, Battle Creek; H. E. Woods, Madison; F. H. L. Willis, Fairview; H. D. Kelley, New Mans-grove; E. H. Jenkins, Kalamazoo. The del-egates chosen to the congressional convention were D. A. Holmes and W. H. Widaman, Norfolk; F. W. Barnes and W. F. Cody, Madison; J. Clark, Highland; C. E. Burn-ham, Burnett; R. H. Maxwell, Battle Creek; S. H. Grant, Norfolk, William Robertson

offered the following resolution which, after some discussion, was adopted: Whereas, We recognize in the Hon. G. W. E. Dorsey, our present congressman, a per-sistent worker, a zealous republican, a friend of the farmer and laborer and the soldier,

Resolved, By the republicans of Madison county in convention assembled, that we deem it for the best interests of the people of this state and district that he be returned to the halls of congress to the end that our country and every party may profit by his ripe experience, unflinching loyalty and able

Special Tele WEEPING WATER, May 5.convention was held here to-day and about one hundred and fifty delegates were present and a more harmonious and enthusiastic convention was never held in Cass county. The following named delegates were elected to attend the state convention at Omaha: J. W. Johnson, O. B. Todd, J. H. Becker, R. Todd, G. N. Larne, James Johnson, J. M. Beardsley, W. Cutforth, N. R. Hobbs, Or-lando Tefft, I. N. Woodford, John Philpot, william Morrow, T. N. Robbitt, John Beard and Ed Jervy. The delegates were instructed to support Captain Palmer for delegate to the national convention. Sixteen delegates were chosen to attend

the district convention at Ashland on the 10th

H. C. Pichev, W. H. Pool. Enthusiastic speeches were made by sevdent. Whenever Gresham's name was men-tioned it was greeted with cheers and prolonged appiause showing that with Blaine out of the field Gresham was first in the

Greene Gets a Black Eye.

district convention: C. E. Keyes, N. P. Brown, H. F. Clarke, H. F. Hoyt, S. O. Saiesbury. To the state convention: J. D. Spearman, A. W. Clarke, A. F. Empey, James Davidson, William F. Martin. The following resolution, presented by H. T. of Believue, was unanimously adopted.

to the national convention.

The most heartily good will prevailed through all of the deliberations of the con-

Charson, Neb., May 5 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The Dawes county republican convention was held to-day. The following delegates were nominated for the Third dis trict convention at Norfolk: F. B. Carley L. M. Brower, F. M. Darrington, James Pat. tison, W. L. Handy, E. J. Carpenter, W. H.

state convention at Omaha: T. A. Coffee, A. Bartow, E. E. Egan, James Pattison, W. Handy, E. J. Carpenter, W. H. Ketchum, A resolution was offered by F. M. Darrington instructing the delegates to use all hon orable means to secure the renomination of General W. E. Dorsey, which was unanimously carried. Laird's Strikers on Hand.

BENKLEMAN, Neb., May 5 .- | Special Tele gram to the BEE ]-- The republican convention for Dundy county to-day elected the following delegates to the state convention: Judge Israel, H. Lornway, Dr. Price, M. L. congressional convention, William Hoover, James l

Garfield County Republicans. BURWELL, Neb., May 5 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE. |-The county convention held for Garfield county elected the follow ing delegates to the state convention to-day J. W. Newan, C. L. Sleeper and J. H. Bur-The following delegates were chosen to the congressional convention at Norfolk: James Barr, R. McClemans and B. B. Fitz-

gerald. The convention refused to instruct but the delegates are apposed to be unfavor-able to Dorsey. WILD SESSION OF THE HOUSE

Excited Members Shake Fingers in Cold Hand Was a Government Scout Each Other's Faces. The St. Paul Globe gives the follow-ing history of one of the most noted In-

OVER ABRAHAM AND THE IRISH.

The Tariff Discussion Starts Out Nicely, But Leads to Sharp and at Times Bitter Colloquial Debate.

House. WASHINGTON, May 5 .- Disuession of the

tariff bill was resumed. Mr. Woodburn of Nevada controverted the claim of the democrats that their party was the friend of the laboring man, and cited the fact that the democrats had inaugurated their entry to power by cutting down the salaries of employes; that their secretary of the navy had seen fit to pare down the wages of the hod carriers at the Marc Island navy yard.

He proceeded to make a speech bitterly denunciatory of the policy, which he said was outlined by the Mills bill, of surrendering American markets and American labor to the free traders of Great Britain. Turning his attention to the Cobden club, Mr. Woodburn said it was an association of British manufacturers for the avowed purpose of destroying the protective tariff system of America and to facilitate the sale of British goods in the American markets. Reviewing the names of the Americans which appeared in the club membership, he called attention to the fact that all were democrats, among whom were

cott and Bayard, ex-Representative Morrison its owner was warm. Since that time he was "Cold Hand." and Speaker Carlisle. Mr. Bynum inquired whether Garfield had On account of his being such a scourge not been a member of the club. to the Sioux nation, they offered a

Senators Beck and Vance, Secretaries Endi

Mr. Woodburn replied in the negative. Mr. Bynum-Is not Murat Halstead, friend of Senator Sherman, a member! Mr. Woodburn (holding up his list)-There is not a republican to-day in public life on the roll of membership of the Cobden club. Mr. Bynum denied that the list was a true

Mr. Woodburn replied that it was a true list—the last one published. Mr. Bynum-Then those names have been

removed. Mr. Farquhar of New York-By what authority do you make that statement!

Mr. Bynum-Because I have it from

member of the club.

Mr. Woodburn—Here is the record.

He was anxious to know if the adopted citizens of Irish birth and their descendants would continue to perpetuate in power a party whose leading members voted for Cob den free trade. Cobden free trade meant that the parliamentary independence of Ireland was entirely valueless. Could the adopted citizens of Irish birth knowingly nominate for president of the United States, Grover eveland, when they were informed by the London cable dispatches that the surplus fund of the Cobden club was intended as a reinforcement for him in his efforts to con-trol our markets and hand them over to British traders. Could they still cling to a party, existing on an empty but attractive sound, that pointed with pride to its prime minister, Thos. F. Bayard, and that held out as a shining example of its confidence, patri-otism and liberality an ex-member of the house who basely apologized to the British minister at Washington for his contemptible duplicity in introducing a resolution of in-quiry as to the legality of an American citi-zen condemned and executed by a British jury and British court. He referred to A. S.-Hewitt, the democratic mayor of the demo-cratic city of New York. If Cleveland stood by his letter of accountage and refused a reby his letter of acceptance and refused a renomination, no democrat could better reflect the aims, hopes and aspirations of the democrats of the country than A. S. Hewitt. In conclusion he said his reading of the history of this country compelled him to stand by the American protective and tariff system, which was stamped with the ap-proval of every leading statesman of the

As Mr. Woodburn concluded speaking Mr. Bryce of New York, crossed the main aisle denounced as misrepr nons Mr. Woodburn's allusions to A. S Hewitt.

Mr. Woodburn-I have said nothing bu

what I can prove.
"I say it is false," exclaimed Mr. Bryce. "That is what democrats always do say," suggested Mr. Houck of Tennessee, amid

Several republicans stated what Mr. Wood-burn had said was a matter of record and a matter of notoriety,

Mr. Brumm of Pennsylvania, who was
seated within a foot or two of Mr. Bryce, suddenly plunged into the controversy, and shaking his finger in front of Mr. Bryce's

face, said Hewitt acknowledged it on the floor of the house and apologized for it. So when you say this man (referring to Mr. Woodburn) says an untruth you say what is In a moment the house was in a state o

great confusion and the members crowded around the two gentlemen, facing one an-other, who continued their angry colloquy, which was not, however, intelligible "If there is the power in this house to order," cried Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.

"I demand order."
"Let the gentlemen go out into the lobby Is this the senate of the United States! queried Mr. Hopkins of Illinois in an information-seeking tone, which set the house in a roar, which poured oil upon the troubled waters, for in a few moments Mr. Bryce and Mr. Brumn were seated together and talking Mr. Moore of Texas said if congress wanted

to produce poverty and want in the land, let nt increase the expenses of the people.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana said when the gen-tleman from Nevada (Mr. Woodburn) was reading the list of members of the Cobden club he had propounded him a question as to whether Mr. Garfield, when he lived, was ot a member of the Cobden club, as well as Jurat Halstead. The gentleman had re sponded that no republican living was a mem ber of the club.

Mr. Buchanan interrupted to declare Mr.

Woodburn had been incorrectly quoted. What he did say was that no prominent re-publican in public life was a member of the Mr. Bynum said that he revised the list of members of the Cobden club, showing that Murat Haistend had been admitted in 1880, t showed the name of Hugh McCollough, former republican secretary of the treasury, admitted in 1871, and of Stanley Matthews, admitted in 1875, a member of the United States Supreme court, and appointed by Gar-

field, no doubt, for the reason that he was member of the Cobden club. Mr. Bayne-He was not appointed by Gar-"Better get Republican cries of Mr. Bynum-I stand corrected in that Here were also the names of Theodore Roosevelt and Cyrus W. Field and a number of others. I will not read them because the

gentlemen would denounce them as mug Mr. Buchanan-Most of them are. Mr. Bynum-Garfield's name appears Buchanan-Most of them are. the publication of 1871 as being admitted in Mr. Bayne-He repudiated connection

with the club and said he was elected with out his consent or knowledge. [Derisive laughter on domocratic side.] Mr. Webber, of New York, said Roosevelt had since recanted.

Mr. Boutelle asked if the gentieman did

know, as every newspaper reader knew, that President Garfield had publicly and repeat-dly repudiated any connection with the Cobden club; that his election was a compliment paid him with that knowledge, and that ne absolutely refused to become a member. Mr. Bynum-It was a compliment paid to him on account of the sentiments he ex-pressed. When and where did he repudi-Mr. Boutelle promised to produce abund-

ant proof of his statements.

Mr. Russell of Connecticut—I would like to ask the gentleman from Indiana whether J. S. Moore, known as "Parsee" Moore, a member of the Cobden club, was not, as I am informed, the arthor of the Mills bills.

Mr. Bynum—The authors of the Mills bill are a majority of the ways and means com-

Mr. Russell-Has not "Parsee" Moor been controlling the spirit of the majority of gentleman make the charge on his own res-

Mr. Bayne-I make no charge. Mr. Breckenridge If the con-Mr. Breckenridge—If the gentleman will take the responsibility of making a charge on his own veracity, then I will make it an

Buchanan asked if the gentleman would admit that the minority members of the committee were not admitted to the meetings of the majority when the bill was in

Mr. Breckenridge-Is the question as whether the gentleman referred to the private meetings of the majority held for con-

Mr. Buchanen—Ah, the gentlemen held secret meetings, did they! I am glad the gentleman confesses the secrecy of their Mr. Breckenridge replied, amid democratic applause, that surely the gentleman did not think the majority of the committee expected the minorty to agree with them in their

efforts to reduce taxation. Mr. McCormack, of Pennsylvania, took the floor and devoted himself largely to a criti-cism of the lumber sections of the bill. He wanted to know if the scheme of the ma wanted to know it the scheme of the ma-jority of the committee on ways and means was not a free trade scheme. If all imports were treated as lumber and wool had been treated, would the president say that the question of free trade was wholly irrelevant! Mr. Stockdale, of Mississippi, advocated the hill

committee then rose and the house The com adjourned.

Licensed to Wed. The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday by Judge Shields: Name and Residence. Clifton C. Rouzer, Omaha..... Michael Kilgallen, Omaha..... Julia Himley, Omaha..... Ferdinand Yungbluth, Florence..... Sophia V. Kehl, Florence ..... 
 John F. Meyer, Omaha
 29

 Mattle Dawns, Omaha
 23
 Real Turkish Baths in Algiers.

No traveler in the east can consider his sojourn complete, says F. A. Bridge-man in Harper's for May, without the experience at least, if not luxury, of a Turkish or Moorish bath. If you go. you go to perspire, and to see everybody and everything around you perspire. After undressing and depositing your watch and valuables with the proprietor, go to the hot room and stretch yourself upon a raised platform in the centre of the tepidarium, built of large slabs of marble over an oven in which a raging fire is eager to roast you. Think of the dolmens of old, upon Financial Affairs.

whose back the Druids offered their sac rifices, and imagine yourself any animal you please. When you are roasted on one side, turn over and try another corner of your altar to find a cool spot. Then lie on the stone floor, and let your grinning attendant crack your bones, pull your joints. and twist your neck, and knead you with his hands, and walk over you with his knees, then let him roll off your old skin, and with evident pride lay before you long strings of your worthless hide a dozen of them in a row; then you be gin to realize that you have had one bath in your lifetime that has been of some genunine use to your human existence. Pumice stone for the soles of your feet, and strong soap and wisps of hemp or similar fibre, help to take off your second skin, but you keep your third to go home with by fixing it with a bucket or two of cold water. Then, to keep what remains of you together, and to prevent your third skin from trying get away, your attendant wraps you tightly in towels as big as sheets, and your head in a turbrn, and perches you on high wooden sandals to keep your feet out of the water, for the pavement is also perspiring freely; small rivers flow in every direction. In this becoming garb, like a man buried by mistake in the catacombs, you come forth and lie down with the other mistaken corpses, and help them drink tea, and perspire once more, and throw another mantle-of smoke-about you with a long pipe. Then you are fit for as it will. The hours set apart for men at the baths are from 7 o'clock in the evening until noon, thus furnishing them with good sleeping quarters for The baths are the great places of ren

dezvous for the Arab women, who spend

an afternoon there frequently (their

hours being from noon till 7 o'clock) and they certainly deserve this much of social intercourse. They are seen with their children in the going to the bath, accompanied by a gorgeous negress carrying a bronze ressel filled with necessary articles and other baskets and bundles containing a complete change of linen, also several strings of orange blossoms. Orangeflower water is not to be forgotton, for it enters extensively into their luxuries as a drink with their meals and as a perfume. For the latter purpose a bottle of brass, silver, or gold, with long neck and a pepper-box termination is used. with which they sprinkle guests at home and friends at the bath as well as themselves. The baths, again, "take in vashing," especially of heavy woollen burnooses, halks, blankets, etc., which the attendants and the moutcho (a young boy servant, whose name is evi dently of Spanish origin) wash with their feet and plenty of soap and water on the marble pavement in the hot These articles are hung, room. with the bath towels and other linen, to dry on the terraces.
To make a study under study the drippings of such an entire laundry may be looked upon as a feat, aside from the fact that the moutcho seemed afraid to leave me within reach of such valuable wet linen. With sulphur fumigations the yellow burnooses, arranged like tents over the smoke, are bleached. This operation is equal to a thousand matches burning unwelcome incens under the artist's nose. The bath at tendants are apparently wonderfully constituted to avoid rheumatism and pneumonia; they go in and out of the heated room for hours together with only a towel round their loins, but they do catch cold all the same.

A Cautious Senator.

New York Tribune: It is one of the misfortunes of the rich senators to be constantly besieged by applicants for small loans. Among the most wealthy men of the senate of Brown is Georgia, whose patriarchial beard and air of solemnity make him a particular target for the impecunious. The way in which he repelled one of the applicants on nis generosity is related something like

Across the hotel table from the senator sat a sad-eyed woman boarder who had once been in good circumstances, but upon whom adversity had frowned "Senator," said the sad-eyed lady

you Southerners are so chivalrous, so eady to assist those in distress.' "Yes," replied the senator, hesitat-ingly, he had heard that before from sad eyed people and he thought he divined what was coming. "Would you, senator, with your true

southern chivalry, do me a favor and a great kindness? Yes, madam, what is-that is-it-

depends somewhat-" Think well, senator, before you promise, for it is a great kindness. The tones of the same old song the senator had heard many times before from parties who wanted a \$10 loan.

to-but what is it you wish?"
"That you pass the catsup-you have everything on your side.

WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW Grain Strengthened By Continued

Poor Crop Reports. EASTERN MARKETS MORE ACTIVE.

Foreign Prices Steady But Little Changed-Activity at the Packing Centers-More Moneya Circu-

The "Longs" in Luck. CHICAGO, May 5 .- [Special Telegram to

lating-Only Fair Collections.

the BEE. |-The past week has witnessed considerable speculative activity in the leading grain and provision markets, with rather more than the usual fluctuations in prices. As a rule, influences were favorable to the "long" interest. Dry weather in all sections of the west and on the Pacific coast was a strong prop under the grain markets during the early part of the week and caused a material advance in prices. Later a report of refreshing rains in most sections had a weakening influence and some effect in reducing prices again. The general backwardness of the season is admitted. Though the damage to crops may be overestimated, yet the outlook is unfavorable for an average yield of some of the small grains. The market for some articles is undoubtedly oversold and operators have probably changed over considerable property with a view of some relief, but unless the stocks increase substantially no particular benefit can be obtained from that proceedure. Seeding is behind hand in most sections of the west and the weather has been cold and wet, so that farmers have made little progress during the

past week. Eastern markets have shown a little more strength in a general way, and foreign mar-kets were steadier, with little change to note in prices. Receipts of grain at leading western markets were moderate for this season of the year, while shipments were liberal. Large fleets leaving Chicago, Milwaukee, De troit and Toledo, having cleared for the lower lakes with large quantities of grain, are gradually decreasing the stores, excepting of corn and oats, and the supplies of provis-ions are also decreasing at the leading pack ing centers, and it is understood that con tracts have been made for the movement of increased quantities, particularly of lard. In the speculative markets June and July deliveries attracted the most attention. Deliveries on May contracts were moderately free of wheat, pork and lard and comparatively of corn, oats and short rib sides, and all de-liveries were readily accepted.

The arrivals of live stock were moderately

free, and the packing of hogs in the west is well maintained at leading points.

CHICAGO, May 5 .- [Special Telegram to

the BEE.]-There is no particular change to note in local financial affairs. A moderately active demand for money prevailed during the past week, but there was no urgent demand from any quarter. The supply of loansble funds was quite liberal, and the market, in a general way, is gradually working easier in sympathy with an easier feeling in monetary affairs throughout the country. The purchase of bonds by the government is mcreasing the supply of loanable funds at all the leading financial centers, and this money seeks investment in other securities or other channels of trade, consequently, with slightly reduced interest rates, merchants and speculators are inclined to engage in business more actively. The demand for money from operators on the board of trade was fairly active, though no large sums were wanted. Margins were called moderately free on speculative trades and this feature called for a little financial assistance temporarily. Deliveries of property on May contracts required a little more money than usual on the first of the month. of grain prompt shipment provisions will tend to release considerable money, a fair proportion of which will find its way back again to the leading banks. The monthly settlements in all branches of trade has given rather more business temporarily. Lumbermen are moderate borrowers in a general way, and are gradually enlarging their yard supplies. Wholesale merchants, too, are quite liberal borrowers, but their demands are not press-ing. Very little currency is being forwarded to the interior at present, as receipts of pro-duce at the railroad stations are compara-tively light. Collections are reported only fair, as the backwardness of the season has disarranged affairs generally among the farming interest. Rates of interest are without material change, ranging at 5:06 per cent for call, and 6:08 per cent for time loans. Money is quite easy in the eastern markets and borrowers are readily accommodated at 14 22 per cent on call and 44 26 per cent for prime mercantile loans. Advices from for eign money markets also indicate an easy feeling in that quarter with money plenty and interest rates favoring borrowers.

New York exchange was in fair supply and the demand was moderate. Shippers bills changed hands at 25@50c premium per \$1,000 and the market closed steady at 40@50c premium. Foreign exchange was inclined to quietness, the export of breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, petroleum and stocks were moderately free and shippers sixty days documentary bills were in good supply with a comparatively light demand. Sales were made at \$4.844,@4.854, and closed steady at

\$4.85@4.85)q.
Rather more interest than usual centered in the New York stock market during the week. With an easy money market operators were inclined to trade more freely, and the aggregate busines was larger than for some time past. The market indicated more strength in a general way and a material advance in prices was gained. Foreign oper ators were more inclined to purchase and outside speculators generally were buying with more freedom. Wall street operators traded heavily, especially in the leading stocks. Railroads, as a rule, report good earnings, and labor troubles have about disappeared in all sections of the west. Freight rates in most quarters are being equalized and are generally more favorable to carriers While the market showed increased firmness during the greater portion of the week, there was evidently more desire to realize near the close, especially by foreign operators and the "room trading" element, and the outside figires were not supported to the close. aggregate sales on the New York exchange for the week were 1,998,000 shares.

The Plumed Knight. PITTSBURG, May 5 .- In an interview to-day

Chairman Jones, of the national republican executive committee, said so far as Blaine's health was concerned he was as well as he ordinarily is, barring a slight cold. He said: "Blaine has not decided to be a candidate, he has not asked his friends to make an aggressive movement in his behalf, he has not written any letters decling the nomination a second time, and it is not true that he will. There is no denying the fact that ever since the declination there has been a growing sentiment among republicans that Blaine should accept the leadership of the party in the next great battle. This movement has great strength and will be a power-ful, if not the most powerful element in the next convention. I do not think that it is the intention of Blaine do not think that it is the any candidate, or to to come out squarely for any candidate, or to plumply ask his friends to support John Smith or John Jones. He is only human, smith, or John Jones. He is only human, and may, of course, say, "So and so is my friend, and I would like to see him nominated," and such expression would have its effect. He will not be on the ocean and out of reach of the telegraph when the Chicago convention is in season. Blaine," said he "de-vention is in season. vention is in session. Blaine," said he, "de sired to remain abroad two years, but he said he would not be able to do so. I would not be surprised to hear he was coming home next month, or that he would stay until next No time has been fixed for his re

The Fishery Treaty.

ST Johns, N. F., May 5 .- The Newfound-"I am afraid, madam, that I will have land legislature, after discussing with closed doors, the bill accepting the fishery treaty passed the measure to the third reading.

away and all night long protected the rear guard of McClelland's army.

Brooke had siezed, and was still holding. Hardly forty yards from the stone wall around a cluster of little houses and near the road and from this point Brooke's command sustained a magnificent assault, but lost more than half the men he took into the fight. After Fredericksburg a new brigade was formed and given to Brooke for the purpose, as Hancock said, of giving so admirable an officer a command worthy of his ability.

"At Gettysburg Brooke was simply magnificent. In the history of the Second corps General Walker says:

General Walker says:

"And now from the rear approaches Brooke. Relieving the regiment of Cross, which fall back to the read—all but the regiment and a half on the left—he flings his brigade with one mighty effort upon the enemy. He will not be denied. On through the wheat fields in spite of all, across the rivblet chocked with the dead, into the woods, up the rocky slope, clear to the open space beyond, into the very sight of Emmettsburg road, Brooke pushes, in his splendid charge, driving Semmes' Georgia brigade before him. Zook and Cross are no more and Brooke assumes command of the entire line thus thrust out on the extreme verge, and asks for reinforcements to make his fight se-

cure. None appearing the enemy press him heavily in front and on both flanks; so Brooke has to retreat."
"In this charge this gallant command lost more than one-half of its number. No man more than one-half of its number. No man of the army of the Potomac who witnessed it will ever forget the magnificent daring of the leader and his gallant men. In the third day's fighting Brooke was badly wounded, but refused to leave his command and re-mained on the field until the end of the engagement, capturing many prisoners and bat

"At the Salient, on the 12th of May, 1864, Brooke's and Miles' brigade constituted the chief line of the second army corps, and made the historic charge, tearing away the abattis with their hands. Miles' and Brooke's brigades sprang over, bayoneting the de-fenders or beating them dewn with clubbed muskets. Nearly a mile of the con-federate line was taken within a few mo-ments and 4,000 prisoners including Major General Edward Johnson and Brigadier General George H. Stuart, upward of colors and eighteen cannon were the fruits of the victory. Brooke and Miles were made brigadiers of volunteers for the gallant service rendered on that occasion.

"At Cold Harbor, Brooke again led a most desperate charge, and was severely wounded. For weeks his life trembled in the balance." When general Hancock was ordered to raise a corps of 20,000 veterans, he was allowed to select his division commanders. He, of course, went to the second army corps, and in selecting Brooke, Egan and Carroll he chose three officers that had done as much hard service as any three men in the union army, all bearing upon their person wounds received in action. In speaking of General Brooke, General Hancock said that Brooke always did more than was expected of him. He never failed him upon any occasion, and no better soldier ever lived. In recommending General Brooke to President Cleveland for promotion he said in case he was ordered to take the field now he would select Brooke for his first lieutenant. and that he had no other endorsement to make until Brooke was given a position that

he was so well fitted to occupy.
"Personally, General Brooke is one of the most kindly and approachable of men, sociable, generous and brave. He and his charming wife will be a valuable acquisition to the society of Omaha, and the department of the Platte has a thorough soldier and a perfect gentleman as its commander.

Wyoming Territorial Convention. CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 5 .- [Special Telegram to the Bre. ]-The republican territor al convention held at Laramie City elected as delegates ex-Governor Warren and C. S. Clark. They go uninstructed but are understood to be for Blaine. The convention adopted strong tariff resolutions and condemned the present administration for the appointment of non-residents to territoric

positions. Chose Blaine Delegates. BATH, N. Y., May 5 .- The republican district convention here to-day chose unin-

tructed Blaine delegates to the state convention. "Polly" in a New Role.

The residence of Julius Jacobs, at Laguna and McAllister streets, was entered Monday night by burglars, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Adjoining the dining room is a conservatory which has evidently been built since the completion of the house. It extends from the side of the house to a fence. about eight feet in height, and is entered by means of a door in the diningroom. The burglars cut out three panes of glass and entered the little bower of oses. Nothing then remained between them and the coveted silverware but a glass door, the pane of which they quickly cut and then passed into the lining room. A young lady in the house has a pet parrot. He is a very intelligent bird, apparently, but thus far he has only mastered a few words in Eng-

lish, which consist of the question, What do you want?" The bird lodges in the dining room, and no sooner had the burglars invaded his sleeping apartment than he rustled his feathers and sprung his knowledge

of English on them. "What do you want?" he croaked in his dismal graveyard tone. It was far into the small hours of the morning and the effect of this strange voice proceeding from an unknown and unseen source, was startling. It seemed to the excited minds of the burglars as if some former owner of the silver had come back from the grave to protect his property, and with considerable haste

and the parrot gabbling away at a frightful rate The Foremost South American.

they vacated the premises, overturning

the flowers in their flight. The inmates

of the house were aroused by the noise, but when they reached the dining room

they found nothing but the glass gone

I had an excellent opportunity to study this remarkable ruler of Venezuela, says a writer in the Milwaukee Sentinal. Personally he is of imposing appearance and royal bearing. Fully six feet in height, his stalwart frame is beginning to show age, for he is in his sixtieth year, and his mustache and imperial are almost white. His skin is bronzed with the sun, and he has the most effective pair of black eyes I have ever seen. Suave and courtly in manner, there was an occasional gleam in them that told of a reserve passion boding ill for an enemy in his power. I would as soon think of tampering with a loose tiger as with Guzman Blanco in his present position. To the auto-cratic power that he wields and wields, and to its exercise for his country's good. I attribute the present quiet, prosperous condition of Venezuela. As I heard from every hand, until he was called to govern, no advance had been made after spanish rule was overthrown; since that time there has been no stop. country is being opened up by railways; official corruption and misgovernment is sternly punished when discovered; revolutions and anarchy nipped in the beginning; commerce and all possible agriculture flourishes, and, best of all workingmen are beginning to depend upon receiving steady pay for steady work, a thing previously unknown.

According to a statement made by Com mander in Chief Rea, 14,000 members have been added to the rolls of the Grand Army during the last quarter.

Why Harlan Withdrew From the

JIM'S STRIKERS AT BENKLEMAN.

Race Against Laird.

Various Conventions Over the State-Cass County Republicans Heartily

Canvassing Cut Off. YORK, Neb., May 5.—[Special Telegram to the Brg.]—The friends of Hon. N. V. Harlan were surprised to-day to learn that he had withdrawn from the race for the republican nomination for congressman for the Second district. The York county delegates were instructed for him and were preparing to make a fight to down Laird in the convention. Mr. Harlan was seen by the BEE representative and confirmed the report, assign-ing as his reason that the snap judgment taken by the central committee in calling the convention would give him no opportunity to canvass the district. Advices received here from western counties are to the effect that Laird men are packing the delegations. In one county the chairman of the central committee appointed the delegates himself with-out even calling a meeting of the county committee. With Mr. Harlan out of the race the nomination is care-ded to Laurd, probably, by acclamation, and with a strong opposition candidate the result next Novem-ber is very doubtful.

Nemaha County Republicans.

Fairbrother, sr., John Culp, Henry Steinman, D. P. Root, The following resolution was adopted by the convention:
Whereas, Hon. Church Howe, being a member of the national committee, and well

Cheers For Gresham. gram to the Bes.]-The republican county

Their names are as follows: M. B. Muryhy, Peter Eveland, A. Furlong, Robert Windam, E. W. Barnum, Samuel Barker, A. Christen-son, C. Ciapp, C. A. Woosley, N. Baird, C. Eicoff, M. Spink, J. E. Leyda, George Young,

eral of the leading republicans of the county, all of whom express themselves as in favor of supporting any good republican for presihearts of the republicans of Cass.

SPRINGFIELD, Neb., May 5 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The republican county convention for Sarpy county met at Springfield this afternoon at 2 o'clock James Davidson was elected chairman. owing to bad weather and worse roads three precincts of the county were not represented in the convention. The following delegates were chosen to the

Resolved. That the delegates be instructed to vote for no railroad attorney as delegate

The Republicans of Dawes.

Ketchum. The following were nominated for the

Andrews, William Hoover, James Nesbitt, W. F. Donahue. Laird's crowd had control of the convention, but the opposition forces succeeded in electing one delegate, Andrews who will bitterly oppose the Stinking Water

"Go home, probably."
"Yes; but not until they have looked through their metal cash for rare "Do they ever find any?" "Certainly they do sometimes, but not

so very often. It is a lottery. The fact that some of the rarest of American coins have been picked up in ordinary circulation keeps their eyes peeled. They know values pretty well, and the sanguine cherish the hope of unearthing one of the missing dollars of 1804, which are worth \$200. In fact, as high as \$800 has been offered and refused. The half-dollar of 1852, representing Liberty seated, is in circulation. It is worth \$1.75. The quarter of 1853, with rays. is also occasionally met. It brings \$2. Among the silver dollars of recent coinage, the 1858 dollar, representing Liberty scated, is the most valuable. worth \$15. The dollar of 1838 has a flying eagle on the reverse side. A little worn it would pass without notice. It is worth \$15. So is the same coin o 1839. Both are in circulation. The 20-cent piece of 1877 is worth \$1.50, and of 1878, \$1.25. They are to be met, though rarely. The valuable dimes though half-dimes were all coined beand fore 1846. The silver 3-cent piece of 1873, with the large star, brings 60 cents. the copper 2-cent piece of the same year is worth the same. The flying eagle cent of 1856 sells for \$1. All the gold coins coined prior to 1836 command pre-

The Color of the Eyes.

Clear, light blue, with calm, steadfast glance, denote cheerfulness, good temper, constancy.

Blue, with geenish /tints, are not so strongly indicative of these traits, but a slight propensity to greenish tints in eyes of any color is a sign of wisdom and courage. Pale blue, or steel colored, with

shifting motion of eyelids and pupils

denote deceitfulness and selfi hness.

Dark blue, or violet, denote great affection or purity; but not much intellectuality. Gray, or greenish gray, with orange and blue shades and ever varying tints. are the most intellectual, and are indicative of the impulsive, impressionable temperament-the mixture of the sanguine and bilious, which produces poetic and artistic natures.

Black (dark brown) are a sign of

passionate ardor in love. Russet brown, without yellow, denote an affectionate disposition, sweet and gentle. The darker the brown the more ardent the possion.

Light brown or yellow denote in constancy; green, deceit and coquetry Eyes of no particular color (only some

feeble shades of line or 'gray, dull, ex-pressionless, dead looking), belong to the lymphatic temp rament, and note a listless, fee le disposition, and a the ways and means committee!

Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky-Does the cold selfish nature.